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of a corporation  
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fr. *chambre*  
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382) 1: to sub  
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local stations  
in-do-ka-shan  
adromé comba  
at DROMEDARY  
cur together and  
concurrent things  
pattern  
akin to OE *sin*  
hen: AGO  
lochē, fr. *syn-*  
e, understand, fr.  
to seem good  
rich a part is put  
a part (as society  
for assassin)  
the name of the mat  
ec-dochē  
adj — *syn-*  
ie, fr. *syn-*  
it deals with the  
l communities  
n [LL *synacra*  
tiren to take] (G  
n a gel caused by  
synergize to work  
+ *ergon* work  
ther: COOPERAT  
Gk *synergos* work  
r the microcycle of  
fr. Gk *synergos*  
firms), agents (as  
iter than the sum  
or a muscle) that  
either member  
ng the capacity to  
resembling *syn-*  
adv  
working together  
ration  
nse, fr. *synaital*  
1 — more at *syn*  
reement or refer  
anyone and them  
+ *-esthesia* (as in  
sp: a subjective  
an the one (as of  
adj  
a liquid or gas  
as coal) or part of  
duction by union  
isogeneic] (1961)  
ntigens or immu  
~ mice) — *com-*  
fr. *synizein* to sit  
down; akin to L  
action of two *syn*  
vowels  
+ *karyon* nut —  
the fusion of two  
fr. LGk *synodol*  
ey] (14c) 1: an

eclesiastical governing or advisory council: as a: the governing assembly of an Episcopal province b: a Presbyterian governing body making between the presbytery and the general assembly c: a regional or national organization of Lutheran congregations 2: the ecclesiastical district governed by a *synod* — *syn-od-al* \si-nō-dl, -sō-nā-dl\ adj  
*syn-od-ic* \sō-nā-dik\ or *syn-od-i-cal* \di-kəl\ adj (1561) 1: of or relating to a *synod* 2: *usu synodic* [Gk *synodikos*, fr. *synodos* meeting, conjunction]: relating to conjunction; esp: relating to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same celestial bodies (as the moon and the sun)  
*synodic month* n (1654): a lunar month  
*synonym* \si-nō-nim\ n [ME *synonyme*, fr. L *synonymum*, fr. Gk *synonymos*, fr. neut. of *synonymos* synonymous, fr. *syn-* + *onyma* name — more at NAME] (15c) 1: one of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same meaning in some or all senses 2: a symbolic or figurative name: METONYM 3: a taxonomic name rejected as being incorrectly applied or incorrect in form — compare HOMONYM — *syn-o-nym-ic* \si-nō-ni-mik\ also *syn-onym-i-cal* \mi-kəl\ adj — *syn-o-nym-i-ty* \ni-mō-tē\ n  
*syn-on-y-mist* \sō-nā-nā-mist\ n (ca. 1753): one who lists, studies, or discriminates synonyms  
*syn-on-y-mize* \-mī-z\ vt -mized; -miz-ing (ca. 1595) 1 a: to give or analyze the synonyms of (a word) b: to provide (as a dictionary) with synonymies 2: to demonstrate (a taxonomic name) to be a synonym  
*syn-on-y-mous* \-mə-s\ adj (1610) 1: having the character of a synonym; also: alike in meaning or significance 2: having the same connotations, implications, or reference (to runners, Boston is ~ with marathon) — *syn-on-y-mous-ly* adv  
*syn-on-y-my* \-mē\ n, pl -mies (1683) 1 a: a list or collection of synonyms often defined and discriminated from each other b: the study or discrimination of synonyms 2: the scientific names that have been used in different publications to designate a taxonomic group (as a species); also: a list of these 3: the quality or state of being synonymous  
*syn-op-sis* \sō-nāp-sēs\ n, pl -op-ses \-sēz\ [LL, fr. Gk, lit., comprehensive view, fr. *synopsēsthai* to be going to see together, fr. *syn-* + *opsēsthai* to be going to see — more at OPTIC] (1611) 1: a condensed statement or outline (as of a narrative or treatise): ABSTRACT 2: the abbreviated conjugation of a verb in one person only  
*syn-op-size* \-sī-z\ vt -sized; -sizing (1882) 1: EPITOMIZE 2: to make a synopsis of (as a novel)  
*syn-op-tic* \sō-nāp-tik\ also *syn-op-ti-cal* \-ti-kəl\ adj [Gk *synoptikos*, fr. *synopsēsthai*] (1763) 1: affording a general view of a whole 2: manifesting or characterized by comprehensiveness or breadth of view 3: presenting or taking the same or common view; specif, often cap: of or relating to the first three Gospels of the New Testament 4: relating to or displaying conditions (as of the atmosphere or weather) as they exist simultaneously over a broad area — *syn-op-ti-cal-ly* \-ti-kə-lē\ adv  
*syn-to-sis* \si-nās-tō-sēs\ n, pl -to-ses \-sēz\ [NL] (ca. 1848): union of two or more separate bones to form a single bone  
*syno-via* \sō-nō-vē-ə, si- \ n [NL] (1726): a transparent viscid lubricating fluid secreted by a membrane of an articulation, bursa, or tendon sheath  
*syno-vial* \-vē-əl\ adj (1756): of, relating to, secreting, or being syno-vial (~ membranes) (~ fluid)  
*syno-vi-tis* \si-nō-vi-tis\ n (ca. 1836): inflammation of a synovial membrane  
*syn-tac-tic* \sin-tak-tik\ or *syn-tac-ti-cal* \-ti-kəl\ adj [NL *syntacticus*, fr. Gk *syntaktikos* arranging together, fr. *syntassein*] (1577): of, relating to, or according to the rules of syntax or syntactics — *syn-tac-ti-cal-ly* \-ti-kə-lē\ adv  
*syn-tac-tics* \-tik-s\ n pl but sing or pl in constr (1937): a branch of semiotic that deals with the formal relations between signs or expressions in abstraction from their signification and their interpreters  
*syn-tag-ma* \sin-tag-mə\ n, pl -mas or -ma-ta \-mə-tə\ [Gk, fr. *syntassein*] (1937): a syntactic element — *syn-tag-mat-ic* \sin-tag-ma-tik\ adj  
*syn-tax* \sin-taks\ n [F or L; F *syn-tax*, fr. LL *syn-tax*, fr. Gk, fr. *syntassein* to arrange together, fr. *syn-* + *tassein* to arrange] (1574) 1 a: the way in which linguistic elements (as words) are put together to form constituents (as phrases or clauses) b: the part of grammar dealing with this 2: a connected or orderly system; harmonious arrangement of parts or elements 3: syntactics esp. as dealing with the formal properties of languages or calculi  
*syn-th* \sin(θ)\ n, often attrib (1976): SYNTHESIZER 2  
*syn-the-sis* \sin(θ)-thə-sēs\ n, pl -the-ses \-sēz\ [Gk, fr. *synthēnai* to put together, fr. *syn-* + *tithēnai* to put, place — more at DO] (1589) 1 a: the composition or combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole b: the production of a substance by the union of chemical elements, groups, or simpler compounds or by the degradation of a complex compound c: the combining of often diverse conceptions into a coherent whole; also: the complex so formed 2 a: deductive reasoning b: the dialectic combination of thesis and antithesis into a higher stage of truth 3: the frequent and systematic use of infected forms as a characteristic device of a language — *syn-the-sis* \-sist\ n  
*synthesis gas* n (ca. 1941): a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen used esp. in chemical synthesis  
*syn-these-size* \-sī-z\ vt -sized; -sizing vt (1830) 1: to combine or produce by synthesis 2: to make a synthesis of ~ vi: to make a synthesis  
*syn-these-ize* \-sī-zə\ n (1869) 1: one that synthesizes (an expert ~ of diverse views) 2: a usu. computerized electronic apparatus for the production and control of sound (as for producing music)  
*syn-these* \sin-thə-sēs, -tāz\ n [synthetic + -ese] (1947): an enzyme that catalyzes the linking together of two molecules usu. using the energy derived from the concurrent splitting off of a pyrophosphate group from a triphosphate (as ATP) — called also *ligase*  
*syn-thetic* \sin-the-tik\ adj [Gk *synthetikos* of composition, component, fr. *synthēnai* to put together] (1697) 1: relating to or involving synthesis: not analytic 2: attributing to a subject something determined by observation rather than analysis of the nature of the subject

and not resulting in self-contradiction if negated — compare ANALYTIC 3: characterized by frequent and systematic use of infected forms to express grammatical relationships 4 a (1): of, relating to, or produced by chemical or biochemical synthesis; esp: produced artificially (~ drugs) (~ silk) (2): of or relating to a synfuel b: devised, arranged, or fabricated for special situations to imitate or replace usual realities c: FACITIOUS, BOGUS — *syn-thet-i-cal-ly* \-ti-kə-lē\ adv  
*synthetic* n (1946): something resulting from synthesis rather than occurring naturally; esp: a product (as a drug or plastic) of chemical synthesis  
*synthetic division* n (1904): a simplified method for dividing a polynomial by another polynomial of the first degree by writing down only the coefficients of the several powers of the variable and changing the sign of the constant term in the divisor so as to replace the usual subtractions by additions  
*synthetic geometry* n (1889): elementary euclidean geometry or projective geometry as distinguished from analytic geometry  
*synthetic resin* n (1907): RESIN 2  
*syph* \sif\ n (ca. 1914) slang: SYPHILIS  
*syphilis* \si-f(ə)-lās\ n [NL, fr. *Syphilis*, hero of the poem *Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus* (*Syphilis or the French disease*) (1530), by Girolamo Fracastoro †1553 Ital. poet, physician, and astronomer] (1718): a chronic contagious usu. venereal and often congenital disease caused by a spirochete (*Treponema pallidum*) and if left untreated producing chancres, rashes, and systemic lesions in a clinical course with three stages continued over many years — compare PRIMARY SYPHILIS, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, TERTIARY SYPHILIS — *syph-i-lit-ic* \si-fə-li-tik\ adj or n  
*sy-phon* var of SIPHON  
*Sy-rette* \sə-ret\ trademark — used for a small collapsible tube fitted with a hypodermic needle for injecting a single dose of a medicinal agent  
*Syri-ac* \sir-ē-ak\ n [L *syriacus* Syrian, fr. Gk *syriakos*, fr. *Syria*, ancient country in Asia] (1605) 1: a literary language based on an eastern Aramaic dialect and used as the literary and liturgical language by several eastern Christian churches 2: Aramaic spoken by Christian communities — *Syriac* adj  
*Syri-i-an hamster* \sir-ē-an\ n [Syria, Asia] (ca. 1949): GOLDEN HAMSTER  
*sy-rin-ga* \sə-rin-gə\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *syring*, *syrix* pan-pipe] (1664): MOCK ORANGE 1  
*sy-ringe* \sə-rinj\ also \sir-inj\ n [ME *syring*, fr. ML *syringa*, fr. LL, injection, fr. Gk *syring*, *syrix* panpipe, tube] (14c): a device used to inject fluids into or withdraw them from something (as the body or its cavities); as a: a device that consists of a nozzle of varying length and a compressible rubber bulb and is used for injection or irrigation b: an instrument (as for the injection of medicine or the withdrawal of bodily fluids) that consists of a hollow barrel fitted with a plunger and a hollow needle c: a gravity device consisting of a reservoir fitted with a long rubber tube ending with an exchangeable nozzle that is used for irrigation of the vagina or bowel  
*sy-ringe* vt *sy-ringed*; *sy-ring-ing* (1610): to irrigate or spray with or as if with a syringe  
*sy-rin-go-my-e-lia* \sə-rin-gō-mi-ē-lē-ə\ n [NL, fr. Gk *syring*, *syrix* tube, fistula + NL *myel* + -ia] (1897): a chronic progressive disease of the spinal cord associated with sensory disturbances, muscle atrophy, and spasticity — *sy-rin-go-my-e-l-ic* \-ē-lik\ adj  
*sy-rinx* \sir-ink\ n, pl *sy-rin-ges* \sə-rin-gēz, -rin-jēz\ or *sy-rinx-es* (1606) 1 [LL, fr. Gk]: PANPIPE 2 [NL, fr. Gk]: the vocal organ of birds that is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both  
*sy-rphid fly* \sər-fad-, \sir- \ n [NL *Syrphidae*, fr. *Syrphus*, genus of flies, fr. Gk *syrrhos* gnat] (ca. 1891): any of a family (Syrphidae) of dipteran flies which frequent flowers and some of whose larvae prey on plant lice — called also *syrrhid* — *syrrhid* adj  
*sy-rup* \sər-ōp, \sir-ōp, \sə-rəp\ n [ME *sirop*, fr. MF *sirop*, fr. ML *syrrup*, fr. Ar *sharāb*] (14c) 1 a: a thick sticky solution of sugar and water often flavored or medicated b: the concentrated juice of a fruit or plant 2: cloying sweetness or sentimentality — *sy-rupy* adj  
*sys-op* \sīs-ōp\ n [system operator] (1983): the administrator of a computer bulletin board  
*sys-tal-tic* \sīt-tō-tik, -tāl- \ adj [LL *systalticus*, fr. Gk *syistaltikos*, fr. *syistellein* to contract — more at SYSTOLE] (1676): marked by regular contraction and dilatation: PULSING  
*sys-tem* \sīs-təm\ n [LL *systemat*, *systema*, fr. Gk *systemat*, *systema*, fr. *synistanai* to combine, fr. *syn-* + *histanai* to cause to stand — more at STAND] (1603) 1: a regularly interacting or interdependent group of items forming a unified whole (a number ~): as a (1): a group of interacting bodies under the influence of related forces (a gravitational ~) (2): an assemblage of substances that is in or tends to equilibrium (a thermodynamic ~) b (1): a group of body organs that together perform one or more vital functions (the digestive ~) (2): the body considered as a functional unit c: a group of related natural objects or forces (a river ~) d: a group of devices or artificial objects or an organization forming a network esp. for distributing something or serving a common purpose (a telephone ~) (e) a heating ~ (a highway ~) (f) a data processing ~ e: a major division of rocks usu. larger than a series and including all formed during a period or era f: a form of social, economic, or political organization or practice (the capitalist ~) 2: an organized set of doctrines, ideas, or principles usu. intended to explain the arrangement or working of a systematic whole (the Newtonian ~ of mechanics) 3 a: an organized or established procedure (the touch ~ of typing) b: a manner of classifying, symbolizing, or schematizing (a taxonomic ~) (the decimal ~) 4: harmonious arrangement or pattern: ORDER (bring ~ out of confusion — Ellen Glasgow) 5: an organized society or social situation

\ə\ about \ʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar  
\aʊ\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job  
\ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \ōi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot  
\y\ yet \zh\ vision \ā, k, ŋ, œ, œ, u, ū, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation

